
Teaching Methods of German as a Foreign Language in Uzbekistan, Teaching German as a Second Language

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Annotation: This article presents significant information about the great attention paid to language learning in our country today and as a result of it new implementation of teaching German as a second language.

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Annually in our country, several fields of knowledge are identified the development of which is given a priority. This year, physics and foreign languages have become such fields. On May 6, a videoconference on measures to improve the system of teaching foreign languages was held under the chairmanship of the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. The policy of openness of Uzbekistan, active access to the world market, expansion of international cooperation in all fields increase the need for knowledge of foreign languages. Today, the education in foreign languages is held at 25 universities of our country. In 2016, there were only 7 such universities. Over the past 3 years, the number of applicants who have received an international language certificate has increased tenfold. This year, 350 students received scholarships to study at prestigious foreign universities through the «El-yurt Umidi» Foundation, which is five times more than in previous years. «It is time to create a new system of teaching foreign languages in our country, which will become a solid foundation for the future. Since we set ourselves the goal of building a competitive state, from now on the graduates of schools, lyceums, colleges and universities must be fluent in at least two foreign languages. This strict requirement should become the main criterion for the work of the director of each educational institution», Shavkat Mirziyoyev said[1]. The reintroduction of German as a second language in schools is a result of the above considerations.

In addition to this, a number of reforms are being implemented, such as learning the German language and getting jobs in the German state. Now German language textbooks have been published in our country, which gives our young people an opportunity to learn foreign languages more easily and effectively. The management and responsible employees of the Foreign Labor Migration Agency held a meeting with the citizens who are preparing to go to work in Germany in the field of nursing (care for the sick, elderly and disabled) in the field of medicine under the "Pflege" project. At the event, qualified teachers of the Goethe Institute informed the students who are studying the German language on the basis of a 10-month program about the content of the project, the obligations of citizens going abroad in an organized manner, and the legal advice they can receive abroad. For information, this project is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Health and the German company OPASCA GmbH. Also, the project initially covered the cities of Tashkent, Andijan and Urganch, and it is planned to involve 120 citizens.

Teaching any foreign language can be a difficult but rewarding experience, and German is no exception. One of the major challenges you will face is deciding on your approach to teaching. This will depend on your audience and the individual strengths and preferences of both you and your students. Once you've decided how to teach German, work on helping your students get the basics of the language down. Make your students' experience more meaningful by helping them connect personally with German language.

German is one of the top ten languages spoken in the world. Approximately 95-100 million people speak German as their first language. German is the official language of Germany, where it is spoken by approximately 75 million people; Austria, where it is spoken by approximately 7.5 million speakers; and the Principality of Liechtenstein. It is one of the four official languages of Switzerland, and one of the three official languages of Luxembourg and Belgium. In addition, it is an important minority or regional language in many countries in Europe, such as Italy (where it has official recognition), France, Denmark, the Baltic republics, Belarus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Romania, and Ukraine. It is also an important regional or minority language outside of Europe. It is spoken in Namibia, which is a former German colony in Africa, and in the Americas. In the U.S., the Amish and some Mennonites speak a dialect of German. Ethnologue estimates that there are 28 million second-language speakers of German worldwide. It is one of the twenty official languages of the European Union. German was once the lingua franca of central, eastern, and northern Europe. Today, it is the second most studied language in Europe and Asia. In the United States, German is the third most commonly taught language in schools and universities. The popularity of German is supported by the wide availability of German television in Europe [2].

In this century, different languages and cultures will increasingly influence our lives and our ability to work and collaborate with others in our global village. German is and will continue to be an important world language, and knowing the German language and culture will be an important aspect of national and international communication. Over 100 million people throughout the world speak German and it is one of the top 20 languages most frequently spoken as a first or additional language. Today, German is an important second or additional language in the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe. German is also an important language in North America. Many Canadians and Americans are of German-speaking origin, and German is frequently reported as a mother tongue in both countries. In Manitoba, over 67,000 people reported German as their mother tongue in 2006. In Canada, our social and economic connections with the German-speaking world are growing and developing at an exponential rate. In the last three decades, there has been a significant increase in Canadians of German-speaking origin.

The best approach to teaching German depends a lot on whom you are teaching. Teaching adults, for instance, is different from teaching children. Ask yourself some of the following questions about your students and their circumstances:

“How old are my students?”

“Do they have any prior experience with learning German or other foreign languages?”

“Do they have any family members or friends they can speak German with at home?”

Try traditional teaching methods for a structured approach. Traditionally, foreign languages have been taught with an emphasis on the rules of grammar and vocabulary, with lots of repetition and rote memorization. However, immersive or task-based approaches are becoming increasingly popular.[3] Both approaches are useful, and which approach works best will depend a lot on the individual needs and learning styles of your students. Traditional methods that focus on grammar, syntax, and vocabulary may be best for students who want to focus on building their German reading proficiency. Some teachers and students may find it

helpful to combine both methods.

Use immersive or task-based methods for a more natural approach. Immersive or task-based methods allow students to learn more naturally by jumping straight into using the language without worrying about rules or memorization. This approach may be most effective for students learning to speak and understand spoken German. Immersive or task-based teaching focuses on engaging the students through topic-focused conversation, activities, and play. For example, instead of giving your students a vocabulary list to memorize, you might start a unit on the human body in German by teaching them to sing “Kopf, Shulter, Knie und Fuß” (“Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes”).

Gather resources and teaching materials. Before you start teaching German, look for materials that support the approach you’re interested in. In addition to print textbooks, there are plenty of lesson plans, teaching tips, immersive learning communities, cultural resources, and other tools available online for German teachers. Work on speaking and listening. Speaking and listening are both vital skills for students learning any living language. Encourage your students to learn actively by engaging them in conversation in the classroom. Have your student’s converse with you and each other in German. Choose topics of conversation that your students find relatable and interesting.

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